

Connecting via Winsock to STN

16/673854

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSPTACMB1637

PASSWORD:

***** RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL *****
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 11:18:55 ON 26 AUG 2005
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:18:55 ON 26 AUG 2005
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	22.84	376.69

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.92	-39.42

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	22.84	376.69

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.92	-39.42

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:19:02 ON 26 AUG 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 24 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 861772-82-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 24 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 861772-82-9

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> s catgtatttgatggggatagagg/sqsn
L15 5 CATGTATTGATGGGGATAGAGG/SQSN

```
=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                ENTRY      SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST          28.79      405.48

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                ENTRY      SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE          0.00      -39.42
```

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:20:43 ON 26 AUG 2005
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
 PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Aug 2005 VOL 143 ISS 10
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Aug 2005 (20050825/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s l15
L16          4 L15

=> d l16 1-4 bib ab
```

```
L16 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN  2005:284015 CAPLUS
DN  142:330796
TI  Alu element insertion-based PCR for gender determination of human and
    forensic analysis
IN  Sinha, Sudhir K.; Hedges, Dale J.; Batzer, Mark A.
PA  USA
SO  U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
    CODEN: USXXCO
DT  Patent
LA  English
FAN.CNT 1
```

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005069903	A1	20050331	US 2003-673854	20030930
PRAI	US 2003-673854		20030930		

```
AB  PCR for determining gender from a human DNA sample is provided. The loci of Alu
    element insertion is selected, amplified and evaluated in terms of size of
    the fragment. The gender assay utilizes AluSTXα for the X
    chromosome, AluSTYα for the Y chromosome, or both AluSTXα and
    AluSTYα, to reduce the possibility of error to a negligible
    quantity. The inserted chromosome yields a large fragment when the
    homologous region is amplified. The males are distinguished as having two
    DNA amplicons present, while females have only a single amplicon. The kit
    adapted for carrying out the method includes a pair of primers to amplify
    the locus and optionally polymerase chain reaction reagents.
```

```
L16 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN  2005:228906 CAPLUS
DN  142:292243
```

TI
AU

The DNA sequence of the human X chromosome

Ross, Mark T.; Grafham, Darren V.; Coffey, Alison J.; Scherer, Steven; McLay, Kirsten; Muzny, Donna; Platzer, Matthias; Howell, Gareth R.; Burrows, Christine; Bird, Christine P.; Frankish, Adam; Lovell, Frances L.; Howe, Kevin L.; Ashurst, Jennifer L.; Fulton, Robert S.; Sudbrak, Ralf; Wen, Gaiping; Jones, Matthew C.; Hurles, Matthew E.; Andrews, T. Daniel; Scott, Carol E.; Searle, Stephen; Ramser, Juliane; Whittaker, Adam; Deadman, Rebecca; Carter, Nigel P.; Hunt, Sarah E.; Chen, Rui; Cree, Andrew; Gunaratne, Preethi; Havlak, Paul; Hodgson, Anne; Metzker, Michael L.; Richards, Stephen; Scott, Graham; Steffen, David; Sodergren, Erica; Wheeler, David A.; Worley, Kim C.; Ainscough, Rachael; Ambrose, Kerrie D.; Ansari-Lari, M. Ali; Aradhya, Swaroop; Ashwell, Robert I. S.; Babbage, Anne K.; Bagguley, Claire L.; Ballabio, Andrea; Banerjee, Ruby; Barker, Gary E.; Barlow, Karen F.; Barrett, Ian P.; Bates, Karen N.; Beare, David M.; Beasley, Helen; Beasley, Oliver; Beck, Alfred; Bethel, Graeme; Blechschmidt, Karin; Brady, Nicola; Bray-Allen, Sarah; Bridgeman, Anne M.; Brown, Andrew J.; Brown, Mary J.; Bonnin, David; Bruford, Elspeth A.; Buhay, Christian; Burch, Paula; Burford, Deborah; Burgess, Joanne; Burrill, Wayne; Burton, John; Bye, Jackie M.; Carder, Carol; Carrel, Laura; Chako, Joseph; Chapman, Joanne C.; Chavez, Dean; Chen, Ellson; Chen, Guan; Chen, Yuan; Chen, Zhijian; Chinault, Craig; Ciccodicola, Alfredo; Clark, Sue Y.; Clarke, Graham; Clee, Chris M.; Clegg, Sheila; Clerc-Blankenburg, Kerstin; Clifford, Karen; Cogley, Vicky; Cole, Charlotte G.; Conquer, Jen S.; Corby, Nicole; Connor, Richard E.; David, Robert; Davies, Joy; Davis, Clay; Davis, John; Delgado, Oliver; DeShazo, Denise; Dhami, Pawandeep; Ding, Yan; Dinh, Huyen; Dodsworth, Steve; Draper, Heather; Dugan-Rocha, Shannon; Dunham, Andrew; Dunn, Matthew; Durbin, K. James; Dutta, Ireena; Eades, Tamsin; Ellwood, Matthew; Emery-Cohen, Alexandra; Errington, Helen; Evans, Kathryn L.; Faulkner, Louisa; Francis, Fiona; Frankland, John; Fraser, Audrey E.; Galgoczy, Petra; Gilbert, James; Gill, Rachel; Gloeckner, Gernot; Gregory, Simon G.; Gribble, Susan; Griffiths, Coline; Grocock, Russell; Gu, Yanghong; Gwilliam, Rhian; Hamilton, Cerissa; Hart, Elizabeth A.; Hawes, Alicia; Heath, Paul D.; Heitmann, Katja; Hennig, Steffen; Hernandez, Judith; Hinzmann, Bernd; Ho, Sarah; Hoffs, Michael; Howden, Phillip J.; Huckle, Elizabeth J.; Hume, Jennifer; Hunt, Paul J.; Hunt, Adrienne R.; Isherwood, Judith; Jacob, Leni; Johnson, David; Jones, Sally; de Jong, Pieter J.; Joseph, Shirin S.; Keenan, Stephen; Kelly, Susan; Kershaw, Joanne K.; Khan, Ziad; Kioschis, Petra; Klages, Sven; Knights, Andrew J.; Kosiura, Anna; Kovar-Smith, Christie; Laird, Gavin K.; Langford, Cordelia; Lawlor, Stephanie; Leversha, Margaret; Lewis, Lora; Liu, Wen; Lloyd, Christine; Lloyd, David M.; Loulseged, Hermela; Loveland, Jane E.; Lovell, Jamieson D.; Lozado, Ryan; Lu, Jing; Lyne, Rachael; Ma, Jie; Maheshwari, Manjula; Matthews, Lucy H.; McDowall, Jennifer; McLaren, Stuart; McMurray, Amanda; Meidl, Patrick; Meitinger, Thomas; Milne, Sarah; Miner, George; Mistry, Shailesh L.; Morgan, Margaret; Morris, Sidney; Mueller, Ines; Mullikin, James C.; Nguyen, Ngoc; Nordsiek, Gabriele; Nyakatura, Gerald; O'Dell, Christopher N.; Okwuonu, Geoffery; Palmer, Sophie; Pandian, Richard; Parker, David; Parrish, Julia; Pasternak, Shiran; Patel, Dina; Pearce, Alex V.; Pearson, Danita M.; Pelan, Sarah E.; Perez, Lesette; Porter, Keith M.; Ramsey, Yvonne; Reichwald, Kathrin; Rhodes, Susan; Ridler, Kerry A.; Schlessinger, David; Schueler, Mary G.; Sehra, Harminder K.; Shaw-Smith, Charles; Shen, Hua; Sheridan, Elizabeth M.; Shownkeen, Ratna; Skuce, Carl D.; Smith, Michelle L.; Sotheran, Elizabeth C.; Steingruber, Helen E.; Steward, Charles A.; Storey, Roy; Swann, R. Mark; Swarbreck, David; Tabor, Paul E.; Taudien, Stefan; Taylor, Tineace; Teague, Brian; Thomas, Karen; Thorpe, Andrea; Timms, Kirsten; Tracey, Alan; Trevanion, Steve; Tromans, Anthony C.; d'Urso, Michele; Verduzco, Daniel; Villasana, Donna; Waldron, Lenee; Wall, Melanie; Wang, Qiaoyan; Warren, James; Warry, Georgina L.; Wei, Xuehong; West, Anthony; Whitehead, Siobhan L.; Whiteley, Mathew N.; Wilkinson, Jane E.; Willey, David L.; Williams, Gabrielle; Williams, Leanne; Williamson, Angela; Williamson, Helen; Wilming, Laurens; Woodmansey, Rebecca L.; Wray, Paul W.; Yen, Jennifer; Zhang, Jingkun; Zhou, Jianling; Zoghbi, Huda; Zorilla, Sara; Buck, David; Reinhardt, Richard; Poustka, Annemarie; Rosenthal, Andre; Lehrach, Hans; Meindl, Alfons; Minx, Patrick J.; Hillier, LaDeana W.; Willard, Huntington F.; Wilson, Richard K.; Waterston, Robert H.; Rice, Catherine M.; Vaudin, Mark; Coulson, Alan; Nelson, David L.; Weinstock, George; Sulston, John E.; Durbin, Richard; Hubbard, Tim; Gibbs, Richard A.; Beck, Stephan;

Rogers, Jane; Bentley, David R.
 CS Wellcome Trust Genome Campus, The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute,
 Hinxton, Cambridge, CB10 1SA, UK
 SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (2005), 434(7031), 325-337
 CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
 PB Nature Publishing Group
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The human X chromosome has a unique biol. that was shaped by its evolution
 as the sex chromosome shared by males and females. This report provides
 99.3% of the euchromatic sequence of the X chromosome. The anal.
 illustrates the autosomal origin of the mammalian sex chromosomes, the
 stepwise process that led to the progressive loss of recombination between
 X and Y, and the extent of subsequent degradation of the Y chromosome. LINE1
 repeat elements cover one-third of the X chromosome, with a distribution
 that is consistent with their proposed role as way stations in the process
 of X-chromosome inactivation. There were 1098 genes found in the
 sequence, of which 99 encode proteins expressed in testis and in various
 tumor types. A disproportionately high number of Mendelian diseases are
 documented for the X chromosome. Of this number, 168 have been explained by
 mutations in 113 X-linked genes, which in many cases were characterized
 with the aid of the DNA sequence.
 RE.CNT 68 THERE ARE 68 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:108746 CAPLUS

DN 140:194433

TI Human prostate cancer marker genes associated with various metastatic
 stages identified by gene profiling, and related compositions, kits, and
 methods for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy

IN Schlegel, Robert; Endege, Wilson O.

PA Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 131 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 2004009481	A1	20040115	US 2002-166883	20020611
	US 2004009481	A1	20040115	US 2002-166883	20020611
PRAI	US 2001-297285P	P	20010611		
	US 2002-166883	A	20020611		

AB The invention relates to compns., kits, and methods for diagnosing,
 staging, prognosing, monitoring and treating human prostate cancers. A
 variety of marker genes are provided, wherein changes in the levels of
 expression of one or more of the marker genes is correlated with the
 presence of prostate cancer. In particular, three sets of the marker
 genes, corresponding to 11617 GenBank Accession Nos. (only 2168 new
 submissions) and 15 SEQ IDs, are identified by transcription profiling
 using RNA derived from clin. samples, that were expressed at least 2-fold
 or greater than the normal controls. Using TNM staging approach, these
 markers are divided to three groups, ones can be used to determine whether
 prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the
 liver (M stage); ones can be used to determine whether prostate cancer has
 metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the bone (M stage); and ones
 can be used to determine whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely
 to metastasize, to the lymph nodes (N stage and/or M stage). The
 invention also relates to a kit for assessing the specific type of
 metastatic prostate cancer, e.g., cancer that has metastasized to the
 liver, bone or lymph nodes. [This abstract record is one of three records
 for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required
 to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2002:959859 CAPLUS

DN 138:315227

TI Mobile element-based assay for human gender determination

AU Hedges, Dale J.; Walker, Jerilyn A.; Callinan, Pauline A.; Shewale,
 CS Jaiprakash G.; Sinha, Sudhir K.; Batzer, Mark A.
 SO Biological Computation and Visualization Center, Department of Biological
 Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 70803, USA
 SO Analytical Biochemistry (2003), 312(1), 77-79
 CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
 PB Elsevier Science
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB An alternative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method based on the
 presence/absence of Alu sequences was applied to human gender determination. Fixed
 insertions on either the X or the Y chromosome provide a way of
 identifying the perspective chromosome, as the inserted chromosome yields
 a larger fragment when the homologous region is amplified with PCR. By
 screening X-Y homologous Alu insertions for levels of insertion
 polymorphism, two monomorphic Alu insertions that meet the necessary
 criteria for a gender determination assay, one fixed on the X chromosome, AluSTXa,
 and one fixed on the Y chromosome, AluSTYx, were identified.
 Amplification of the loci was conducted via a PCR and fragments were
 resolved on a 2% agarose gel. For both loci, males are identified as
 having two DNA amplicons present, while females have only a single
 amplicon. Combining these loci together for human gender identification
 provide increased accuracy for sex typing since local deletions or other
 types of mutations that eliminate PCR would have to occur in at least two
 independent genomic locations. The speed and ease of agarose-based
 genotyping due to the .apprx.300-bp difference between filled and empty
 alleles enhanced the use of the assay in forensic applications.

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	12.40	417.88
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.92	-42.34

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:23:09 ON 26 AUG 2005
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
 PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
 provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 24 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 861772-82-9
 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 24 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 861772-82-9

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
 conducting SmartSELECT searches.

 *
 * The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
 * the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
 * effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
 * available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
 *

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS
 for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> s ccttttcatccaactaccactga/sqsn
L17 2 CCTTTTCATCCAACCTACCACTGA/SQSN

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	28.36	446.24
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-42.34

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:24:10 ON 26 AUG 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Aug 2005 VOL 143 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Aug 2005 (20050825/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l17
L18 2 L17

=> d l18 1-2 bib ab

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:284015 CAPLUS
DN 142:330796
TI Alu element insertion-based PCR for gender determination of human and forensic analysis
IN Sinha, Sudhir K.; Hedges, Dale J.; Batzer, Mark A.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005069903	A1	20050331	US 2003-673854	20030930
PRAI	US 2003-673854		20030930		
AB	PCR for determining gender from a human DNA sample is provided. The loci of Alu element insertion is selected, amplified and evaluated in terms of size of the fragment. The gender assay utilizes AluSTX α for the X chromosome, AluSTY α for the Y chromosome, or both AluSTX α and AluSTY α , to reduce the possibility of error to a negligible quantity. The inserted chromosome yields a large fragment when the				

homologous region is amplified. The males are distinguished as having two DNA amplicons present, while females have only a single amplicon. The kit adapted for carrying out the method includes a pair of primers to amplify the locus and optionally polymerase chain reaction reagents.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:959859 CAPLUS
DN 138:315227
TI Mobile element-based assay for human gender determination
AU Hedges, Dale J.; Walker, Jerilyn A.; Callinan, Pauline A.; Shewale, Jaiprakash G.; Sinha, Sudhir K.; Batzer, Mark A.
CS Biological Computation and Visualization Center, Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 70803, USA
SO Analytical Biochemistry (2003), 312(1), 77-79
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
PB Elsevier Science
DT Journal
LA English
AB An alternative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method based on the presence/absence of Alu sequences was applied to human gender determination. Fixed insertions on either the X or the Y chromosome provide a way of identifying the perspective chromosome, as the inserted chromosome yields a larger fragment when the homologous region is amplified with PCR. By screening X-Y homologous Alu insertions for levels of insertion polymorphism, two monomorphic Alu insertions that meet the necessary criteria for a gender determination assay, one fixed on the X chromosome, AluSTXa, and one fixed on the Y chromosome, AluSTYx, were identified. Amplification of the loci was conducted via a PCR and fragments were resolved on a 2% agarose gel. For both loci, males are identified as having two DNA amplicons present, while females have only a single amplicon. Combining these loci together for human gender identification provide increased accuracy for sex typing since local deletions or other types of mutations that eliminate PCR would have to occur in at least two independent genomic locations. The speed and ease of agarose-based genotyping due to the .apprx.300-bp difference between filled and empty alleles enhanced the use of the assay in forensic applications.
RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	5.75	451.99
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.46	-43.80

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:25:03 ON 26 AUG 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 24 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 861772-82-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 24 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 861772-82-9

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*

* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> s tgaagaaattcagttcatagcttgt/sqsn
L19 5 TGAAGAAATTCAGTTCATAGCTTGT/SQSN

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	28.79	480.78

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-43.80

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:26:40 ON 26 AUG 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is
held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available
for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December
26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.
The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the
American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching
databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing
of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is
strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Aug 2005 VOL 143 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Aug 2005 (20050825/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> s l19
L20 3 L19

=> d l19 1-3 bib ab
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:n

=> d l20 1-3 bib ab

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:284015 CAPLUS
DN 142:330796
TI Alu element insertion-based PCR for gender determination of human and
forensic analysis
IN Sinha, Sudhir K.; Hedges, Dale J.; Batzer, Mark A.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005069903	A1	20050331	US 2003-673854	20030930
PRAI	US 2003-673854		20030930		
AB	PCR for determining gender from a human DNA sample is provided. The loci of Alu element insertion is selected, amplified and evaluated in terms of size of the fragment. The gender assay utilizes AluSTX α for the X chromosome, AluSTY α for the Y chromosome, or both AluSTX α and AluSTY α , to reduce the possibility of error to a negligible quantity. The inserted chromosome yields a large fragment when the homologous region is amplified. The males are distinguished as having two DNA amplicons present, while females have only a single amplicon. The kit adapted for carrying out the method includes a pair of primers to amplify the locus and optionally polymerase chain reaction reagents.				

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2005:228906 CAPLUS

DN 142:292243

TI The DNA sequence of the human X chromosome

AU Ross, Mark T.; Grafham, Darren V.; Coffey, Alison J.; Scherer, Steven; McLay, Kirsten; Muzny, Donna; Platzer, Matthias; Howell, Gareth R.; Burrows, Christine; Bird, Christine P.; Frankish, Adam; Lovell, Frances L.; Howe, Kevin L.; Ashurst, Jennifer L.; Fulton, Robert S.; Sudbrak, Ralf; Wen, Gaiping; Jones, Matthew C.; Hurles, Matthew E.; Andrews, T. Daniel; Scott, Carol E.; Searle, Stephen; Ramser, Juliane; Whittaker, Adam; Deadman, Rebecca; Carter, Nigel P.; Hunt, Sarah E.; Chen, Rui; Cree, Andrew; Gunaratne, Preethi; Havlak, Paul; Hodgson, Anne; Metzker, Michael L.; Richards, Stephen; Scott, Graham; Steffen, David; Sodergren, Erica; Wheeler, David A.; Worley, Kim C.; Ainscough, Rachael; Ambrose, Kerrie D.; Ansari-Lari, M. Ali; Aradhya, Swaroop; Ashwell, Robert I. S.; Babbage, Anne K.; Bagguley, Claire L.; Ballabio, Andrea; Banerjee, Ruby; Barker, Gary E.; Barlow, Karen F.; Barrett, Ian P.; Bates, Karen N.; Beare, David M.; Beasley, Helen; Beasley, Oliver; Beck, Alfred; Bethel, Graeme; Blechschmidt, Karin; Brady, Nicola; Bray-Allen, Sarah; Bridgeman, Anne M.; Brown, Andrew J.; Brown, Mary J.; Bonnin, David; Bruford, Elspeth A.; Buhay, Christian; Burch, Paula; Burford, Deborah; Burgess, Joanne; Burrill, Wayne; Burton, John; Bye, Jackie M.; Carder, Carol; Carrel, Laura; Chako, Joseph; Chapman, Joanne C.; Chavez, Dean; Chen, Ellson; Chen, Guan; Chen, Yuan; Chen, Zhijian; Chinault, Craig; Ciccodicola, Alfredo; Clark, Sue Y.; Clarke, Graham; Clee, Chris M.; Clegg, Sheila; Clerc-Blankenburg, Kerstin; Clifford, Karen; Copley, Vicky; Cole, Charlotte G.; Conquer, Jen S.; Corby, Nicole; Connor, Richard E.; David, Robert; Davies, Joy; Davis, Clay; Davis, John; Delgado, Oliver; DeShazo, Denise; Dhami, Pawandeep; Ding, Yan; Dinh, Huyen; Dodsworth, Steve; Draper, Heather; Dugan-Rocha, Shannon; Dunham, Andrew; Dunn, Matthew; Durbin, K. James; Dutta, Ireena; Eades, Tamsin; Ellwood, Matthew; Emery-Cohen, Alexandra; Errington, Helen; Evans, Kathryn L.; Faulkner, Louisa; Francis, Fiona; Frankland, John; Fraser, Audrey E.; Galgoczy, Petra; Gilbert, James; Gill, Rachel; Gloeckner, Gernot; Gregory, Simon G.; Gribble, Susan; Griffiths, Coline; Grocock, Russell; Gu, Yanghong; Gwilliam, Rhian; Hamilton, Cerissa; Hart, Elizabeth A.; Hawes, Alicia; Heath, Paul D.; Heitmann, Katja; Hennig, Steffen; Hernandez, Judith; Hinemann, Bernd; Ho, Sarah; Hoffs, Michael; Howden, Phillip J.; Huckle, Elizabeth J.; Hume, Jennifer; Hunt, Paul J.; Hunt, Adrienne R.; Isherwood, Judith; Jacob, Leni; Johnson, David; Jones, Sally; de Jong, Pieter J.; Joseph, Shirin S.; Keenan, Stephen; Kelly, Susan; Kershaw, Joanne K.; Khan, Ziad; Kioschis, Petra; Klages, Sven; Knights, Andrew J.; Kosiura, Anna; Kovar-Smith, Christie; Laird, Gavin K.; Langford, Cordelia; Lawlor, Stephanie; Leversha, Margaret; Lewis, Lora; Liu, Wen; Lloyd, Christine; Lloyd, David M.; Loulseged, Hermela; Loveland, Jane E.; Lovell, Jamieson D.; Lozado, Ryan; Lu, Jing; Lyne, Rachael; Ma, Jie; Maheshwari, Manjula; Matthews, Lucy H.; McDowall, Jennifer; McLaren, Stuart; McMurray, Amanda; Meidl, Patrick; Meitinger, Thomas; Milne, Sarah; Miner, George; Mistry, Shailesh L.; Morgan, Margaret; Morris, Sidney; Mueller, Ines; Mullikin, James C.; Nguyen, Ngoc; Nordsiek, Gabriele; Nyakatura, Gerald; O'Dell, Christopher N.; Okwuonu, Geoffery; Palmer, Sophie; Pandian, Richard;

Parker, David; Parrish, Julia; Pasternak, Shiran; Patel, Dina; Pearce, Alex V.; Pearson, Danita M.; Pelan, Sarah E.; Perez, Lesette; Porter, Keith M.; Ramsey, Yvonne; Reichwald, Kathrin; Rhodes, Susan; Ridler, Kerry A.; Schlessinger, David; Schueler, Mary G.; Sehra, Harminder K.; Shaw-Smith, Charles; Shen, Hua; Sheridan, Elizabeth M.; Shownkeen, Ratna; Skuce, Carl D.; Smith, Michelle L.; Sotharan, Elizabeth C.; Steingruber, Helen E.; Steward, Charles A.; Storey, Roy; Swann, R. Mark; Swarbreck, David; Tabor, Paul E.; Taudien, Stefan; Taylor, Tineace; Teague, Brian; Thomas, Karen; Thorpe, Andrea; Timms, Kirsten; Tracey, Alan; Trevanion, Steve; Tromans, Anthony C.; d'Urso, Michele; Verduzco, Daniel; Villasana, Donna; Waldron, Lenee; Wall, Melanie; Wang, Qiaoyan; Warren, James; Warry, Georgina L.; Wei, Xuehong; West, Anthony; Whitehead, Siobhan L.; Whiteley, Mathew N.; Wilkinson, Jane E.; Willey, David L.; Williams, Gabrielle; Williams, Leanne; Williamson, Angela; Williamson, Helen; Wilming, Laurens; Woodmansey, Rebecca L.; Wray, Paul W.; Yen, Jennifer; Zhang, Jingkun; Zhou, Jianling; Zoghbi, Huda; Zorilla, Sara; Buck, David; Reinhardt, Richard; Poustka, Annemarie; Rosenthal, Andre; Lehrach, Hans; Meindl, Alfons; Minx, Patrick J.; Hillier, LaDeana W.; Willard, Huntington F.; Wilson, Richard K.; Waterston, Robert H.; Rice, Catherine M.; Vaudin, Mark; Coulson, Alan; Nelson, David L.; Weinstock, George; Sulston, John E.; Durbin, Richard; Hubbard, Tim; Gibbs, Richard A.; Beck, Stephan; Rogers, Jane; Bentley, David R.

CS Wellcome Trust Genome Campus, The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute,
Hinxton, Cambridge, CB10 1SA, UK

SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (2005), 434(7031), 325-337
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

PB Nature Publishing Group

DT Journal

LA English

AB The human X chromosome has a unique biol. that was shaped by its evolution as the sex chromosome shared by males and females. This report provides 99.3% of the euchromatic sequence of the X chromosome. The anal. illustrates the autosomal origin of the mammalian sex chromosomes, the stepwise process that led to the progressive loss of recombination between X and Y, and the extent of subsequent degradation of the Y chromosome. LINE1 repeat elements cover one-third of the X chromosome, with a distribution that is consistent with their proposed role as way stations in the process of X-chromosome inactivation. There were 1098 genes found in the sequence, of which 99 encode proteins expressed in testis and in various tumor types. A disproportionately high number of Mendelian diseases are documented for the X chromosome. Of this number, 168 have been explained by mutations in 113 X-linked genes, which in many cases were characterized with the aid of the DNA sequence.

RE.CNT 68 THERE ARE 68 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2002:959859 CAPLUS

DN 138:315227

TI Mobile element-based assay for human gender determination

AU Hedges, Dale J.; Walker, Jerilyn A.; Callinan, Pauline A.; Shewale, Jaiprakash G.; Sinha, Sudhir K.; Batzer, Mark A.

CS Biological Computation and Visualization Center, Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 70803, USA

SO Analytical Biochemistry (2003), 312(1), 77-79
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697

PB Elsevier Science

DT Journal

LA English

AB An alternative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method based on the presence/absence of Alu sequences was applied to human gender determination. Fixed insertions on either the X or the Y chromosome provide a way of identifying the perspective chromosome, as the inserted chromosome yields a larger fragment when the homologous region is amplified with PCR. By screening X-Y homologous Alu insertions for levels of insertion polymorphism, two monomorphic Alu insertions that meet the necessary criteria for a gender determination assay, one fixed on the X chromosome, AluSTXa, and one fixed on the Y chromosome, AluSTYx, were identified. Amplification of the loci was conducted via a PCR and fragments were

resolved on a 2% agarose gel. For both loci, males are identified as having two DNA amplicons present, while females have only a single amplicon. Combining these loci together for human gender identification provide increased accuracy for sex typing since local deletions or other types of mutations that eliminate PCR would have to occur in at least two independent genomic locations. The speed and ease of agarose-based genotyping due to the .apprx.300-bp difference between filled and empty alleles enhanced the use of the assay in forensic applications.

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	8.85	489.63
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.19	-45.99

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:27:34 ON 26 AUG 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 24 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 861772-82-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 24 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 861772-82-9

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> s caggagatcctgagattatgtgg/sqsn
L21 2 CAGGAGATCCTGAGATTATGTGG/SQSN

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	28.36	517.99
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-45.99

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:41 ON 26 AUG 2005

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Aug 2005 VOL 143 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Aug 2005 (20050825/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s 121
L22 2 L21

=> d 122 1-2 bib ab

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:284015 CAPLUS
DN 142:330796
TI Alu element insertion-based PCR for gender determination of human and forensic analysis
IN Sinha, Sudhir K.; Hedges, Dale J.; Batzer, Mark A.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 2005069903	A1	20050331	US 2003-673854	20030930
PRAI	US 2003-673854		20030930		

AB PCR for determining gender from a human DNA sample is provided. The loci of Alu element insertion is selected, amplified and evaluated in terms of size of the fragment. The gender assay utilizes AluSTX α for the X chromosome, AluSTY α for the Y chromosome, or both AluSTX α and AluSTY α , to reduce the possibility of error to a negligible quantity. The inserted chromosome yields a large fragment when the homologous region is amplified. The males are distinguished as having two DNA amplicons present, while females have only a single amplicon. The kit adapted for carrying out the method includes a pair of primers to amplify the locus and optionally polymerase chain reaction reagents.

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:959859 CAPLUS
DN 138:315227
TI Mobile element-based assay for human gender determination
AU Hedges, Dale J.; Walker, Jerilyn A.; Callinan, Pauline A.; Shewale, Jaiprakash G.; Sinha, Sudhir K.; Batzer, Mark A.
CS Biological Computation and Visualization Center, Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 70803, USA
SO Analytical Biochemistry (2003), 312(1), 77-79
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
PB Elsevier Science
DT Journal
LA English
AB An alternative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method based on the

presence/absence of Alu sequences was applied to human gender determination. Fixed insertions on either the X or the Y chromosome provide a way of identifying the perspective chromosome, as the inserted chromosome yields a larger fragment when the homologous region is amplified with PCR. By screening X-Y homologous Alu insertions for levels of insertion polymorphism, two monomorphic Alu insertions that meet the necessary criteria for a gender determination assay, one fixed on the X chromosome, AluSTXa, and one fixed on the Y chromosome, AluSTYx, were identified. Amplification of the loci was conducted via a PCR and fragments were resolved on a 2% agarose gel. For both loci, males are identified as having two DNA amplicons present, while females have only a single amplicon. Combining these loci together for human gender identification provide increased accuracy for sex typing since local deletions or other types of mutations that eliminate PCR would have to occur in at least two independent genomic locations. The speed and ease of agarose-based genotyping due to the .apprx.300-bp difference between filled and empty alleles enhanced the use of the assay in forensic applications.

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT